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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

PROF. RICHMOND M. SMITH, of Columbia College, received at the recent commencement of Amherst College the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in recognition of his work on "Emigration and Immigration." Prof. Smith graduated from Amherst in 1875, and after two years' study in Germany was appointed assistant in political science at Columbia College. In 1878 he was promoted to an adjunct professorship, and in 1883 made professor of Political Economy and Social Science, with instruction in the department of arts and the School of Political Science.

Prof. Smith has devoted especial attention in his work and writings to statistics, and has done much to develop an interest in the statistical study of economic and social facts. Prof. Smith is a Councilor of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a vice-president of the American Statistical Association, a member of the American Economic Association, the National Academy of Science, the Institut Internationale de Statistique, and Hon. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. Among his writings we may note the following:

American Labor Statistics, (*Polit. Sci. Quar.*).

Control of Immigration, (*Polit. Sci. Quar.*).

Wage Statistics, (*Quar. Jour. of Econ.*).

Effect of Immigration on the United States, (*Bulletin de l'Institut Internationale de Statistique*).

Statistics and Economics, (*Am. Econ. Assoc.*)

Emigration and Immigration, New York, 1890.

PROF. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN has accepted an election to the chair of Political Economy and Finance at Cornell University, and will enter on his duties with the academic year 1890–91. Prof. Laughlin is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1850 at Deerfield, on the "Western Reserve." He studied at Harvard, graduating in 1873, with highest honors in history. After graduation he devoted himself to teaching in a classical school in Boston, preparing boys for the Harvard examinations. At this time he contributed an essay on "Anglo-Saxon Legal Procedure" to a volume of "Anglo-Saxon Essays," which he brought out in 1876 in conjunction with Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Ernest Young. This work was the beginning of his scientific career. It received favorable notice from the highest authorities on early institutions, and secured for the authors the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1876.

In 1878 Dr. Laughlin was appointed Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard, and in 1883 was elected Assistant Professor for five years. During his stay at Harvard Prof. Laughlin was an active contributor to the reviews, besides publishing the works mentioned later, and accomplished a great deal for the popularity of political economy at Harvard. It was through his agency that the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" was founded. But his health being seriously affected, he resigned in the Fall of 1887, and went to the West Indies to regain his strength. Having completely recruited he came in the Spring of 1888 to Philadelphia, where he assumed charge of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., whose affairs he has conducted with great success. Having been unanimously elected to the Professorship at Cornell, and enjoying perfectly good health, Prof. Laughlin now goes back to his academic work with the best wishes of his friends. Prof. Laughlin is one of the best known economists in the United States, a member of L'Institut Internationale de Statistique, the American Statistical Associa-

tion, and other learned bodies, and author of the following works:

Edition of Mill's Political Economy, 1884.
The Study of Political Economy, 1885.
The History of Bimetallism in the United States, 1885.
The Elements of Political Economy, 1887.

Amherst College, at its last commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Prof. JOHN B. CLARK, of Smith College. The degree was conferred in recognition of his services to science in the work "The Philosophy of Wealth." Prof. Clark was born at Providence, R. I., 1847, and after preparatory work in public schools, attended Brown University and Amherst College, graduating from the latter in 1872. Thereupon he went to Europe, pursued private studies in France, travelled, and had four semesters at Heidelburg and Zürich. On his return from Europe, in 1875, he was made Lecturer on Economics and History at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. A severe illness prevented his entering upon the duties of the position until two years later. In 1882, Prof. Clark came to Smith College as Professor of History and Economics. He is a Councilor of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has also been prominent in the work of the American Economic Association, and is a vice-president of that body. His literary work has been mainly in the field of pure economics. Recently, Prof. Clark has contributed a number of articles to various periodicals on phases of the Theory of Distribution. These articles, which have appeared in the ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY and the *Revue d'Economie Politique*, form, with other works already published, parts of Prof. Clark's "Theory of Distribution" which will later appear in more complete form. In addition to these Prof. Clark has published: *The Philosophy of Wealth, Capital and Its Earning, The Possibility of a Scientific Law of Wages* (published by the American Economic Association, with an essay on

Wages, by Stuart Wood; *The Modern Distributive Process*, by John B. Clark and Franklin H. Giddings.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.—In the sudden death of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Cairo, the cause of political science and international law suffers a severe loss. He has been aptly described as our one trained diplomatist. A nearly uninterrupted service of a quarter of a century, divided among half the countries of Europe, gave him an almost unique experience which, joined to great natural endowments, and a many-sided culture, placed him easily on a level with the best diplomatists of other States. But Mr. Schuyler was more than a mere professional envoy, with no concern beyond the literal discharge of his duties. His intellectual activity was intense; and in every country where he was stationed he tried to master the language, the political institutions, the usages and customs, the industries, the national life in all its phases or manifestations. Hence his official reports to the government are many of them of rare and permanent value. Such are the careful and minute account of the legal status of the Jews in Russia, prepared in 1872; and the reports on the productive industries of Greece, Roumania and Servia, to all of which countries he was accredited at the same time. He is best known, however, by his adventurous semi-official journey to Turkestan, in 1873, at the time of Kaufmann's campaign against Khiva. His most popular book "Turkestan," was the fruit of this journey. It was characteristic of the fearless traveler that in order to show the folly of the Russian assurances that the slave trade was extinct in Central Asia, he himself publicly bought a Russian slave in the market-place of Bokhara and brought him to St. Petersburg, where the writer saw him in 1874, a bright, pretty lad, playing about the Legation. Mr. Schuyler also prepared a long official report on Central Asian affairs, which is published in the Diplomatic Correspondence for 1874. It contains some severe strictures on Russian officials, and was not fitted to make the author's

position at St. Petersburg more agreeable, but what other government was served so well?

In Mr. Schuyler's reports, the student of institutions will thus find a great variety and abundance of material collected on the spot. But he was himself also an author of wide reputation. Besides the "Turkestan," he wrote a life of "Peter the Great," which embodied the very latest results of Russian research; a volume of lectures on "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce;" many critical and historical contributions to the periodical press, and at the time of his death was collecting materials for pursuing his Russian studies with a biography of Catherine the Great. If nature had not blessed him with the highest form of literary gift, everything he wrote was marked by diligence, sobriety and conscientiousness.

Mr. Schuyler was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, and was one of the founders of the American Economic Association. The American Academy of Political and Social Science received a letter from Mr. Schuyler shortly before his death, in which he expressed the greatest interest in the Academy and its work, promising to contribute to its publications as he might be able.

H. T.

Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy granted to students in course now form a regular part of the commencement exercises of our leading colleges and universities. In the year 1890 this degree has been conferred upon students of political and social science and allied subjects in a large number of instances, as shown by the following list:

Columbia College, Department of Political Science.—William Benford Aitken, A.M., Columbia. Thesis: The Dominion of Canada; a Study of Annexation.

Frederick Morris Herrick, A.M., Columbia. Thesis: The Attic Law of Status, Family and Succession in the Fourth Century B.C.

Willard Cunningham Humphreys, A.M., Columbia. Thesis: Government and Education in the United States.

Lindley Miller Keasbey, A.M., Columbia. Thesis: The Early Diplomatic History of the Nicaragua Canal.

Thomas McClure Peters, A.M.

Gerald Montgomery West, A.M.

Cornell University, Department of History and Political Science.—Orrin Leslie Elliot, Ph.B., Cornell University. Thesis: The Tariff Controversy in the United States from 1789 to 1833. Dr. Elliot is at present Instructor in English at Cornell.

Herbert Elmer Mills, A.M., University of Rochester, 1887. Subjects: European History since 1648; Political Economy and International Law; Thesis: The Early Years of the French Revolution in San Domingo. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred *summa cum laude.* Dr. Mills was last year Instructor in History at Cornell University, and will occupy in the coming year the position of Associate Professor of History and Political Economy at Vassar College.

Harvard University.—Edson Leon Whitney, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: Constitutional, Economic and Social History of the Colony of South Carolina.

Johns Hopkins University. –Henry Brayton Gardiner, A.B., Brown University, 1884. Subjects: Political Economy and Administration. Thesis: A History of Taxation in Rhode Island. Dr. Gardiner has been for some years past Professor at Brown University, Providence.

Charles Homer Haskins, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1887. Subjects: History, Political Economy and Historical Jurisprudence. Thesis: The Yazoo Land Companies. Dr. Haskins has been appointed Instructor in History at the University of Wisconsin, having during the past year held a similar position at Johns Hopkins.

Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.B., Oberlin College, 1887. Subjects: History, Political Economy and Administration. Thesis: The Constitutional Development of Japan from 1853 to 1881.

John Hanson Thomas McPherson, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1886. Subjects: History, Political Economy and Roman Law. Thesis: A History of Liberia. Dr. McPherson has been appointed Instructor of History at the University of Michigan for the coming year.

Andrew Stephenson, A.B., Depauw University, 1882. Subjects: History, Historical Jurisprudence and Latin. Thesis: A History of the Public Lands and Agrarian Laws of the Roman Republic. Dr. Stephenson has been elected to the chair of History at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., and will assume the duties of the position in the coming year.

Frederick Jackson Turner, A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1884. Subjects: History, Political Economy and International Law. Thesis: The Character and Influence of the Fur Trade in Wisconsin. Dr. Turner holds the position of Assistant Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin.

John Martin Vincent, A.B., Oberlin College, 1883. Subjects: History, Political Economy and International Law. Thesis: Federal Government in Switzerland. Dr. Vincent has been for the past three years Librarian of the Department of History and Politics at Johns Hopkins and will continue in this position with the new function of Instructor in History.

James Albert Woodburn, A.B., Indiana University, 1876. Subjects: History, Political Economy and International Law. Thesis: The History of Higher Education in Indiana.

University of Pennsylvania.—Richard S. DeBow. Subjects: Philosophy, Psyco-physics and Political Economy.

For the academic year 1890–91 appointments to fellowships and post-graduate scholarships have been made in our leading institutions as follows:

Bryn Mawr College.—European Fellowship, Emily Green Balch, studying Political Science at Paris. Fellowship in History, Agnes Mathilde Wergeland, Ph.D., of Christiania, Norway.

College of New Jersey.—Southeast Club University Fellowship in Social Science, John Wahl Queen, Ph.D., College of New Jersey, 1889.

Columbia College.—Seligman Prize Fellows: Frank Grant, A.B.; Charles H. J. Douglass, A.B.; John Fieldhouse Fenton, A.B.; Louis Katzenstein.

Cornell University.—Fellow in History and Political Science, Joseph Alexander Lindquist, A.B., Cornell, 1888.

Johns Hopkins University.—Fellows in History and Political Science, Bernard Christian Steiner, A.B., Yale University, 1888; Westel Woodbury Willowby, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1888.

Harvard University.[1]—Rogers Fellow, Student of Political Economy, John Henry Gray, A.B., 1887, now at Halle, Germany; Rogers Fellow, Student of History, Charles Francis Adams Currier, A.B., 1887, now at Berlin, Germany: Kirkland Fellow, Student of Jurisprudence, Frank Beverly Williams, A.B., 1888, will study at Berlin, Germany; Paine Fellow, Student of Social Science, Edward Cummings, A.M., 1885, will study in Germany; Ozian Goodwin Fellow, Student in Constitutional Law, Thomas Elmer Will, formerly of the University of Michigan, A.B., 1890; Henry Bromfield Rogers Fellow, Student in Social Science, William Edward Burghardt DuBois (A.B. Fisk University, 1888), A.B., 1890; Henry Lee Fellow, Student of Political Economy, William Morse Cole (formerly of Colby College), A.B., 1890; Thayer Scholars, Students of History, Frederick Emory Haynes, A.M., 1890; Dwight B. Waldo, Ph.B. (Albion College), 1887; James B. Scott, A.B., 1890. Townsend Scholars. Students of History, George A. Dorsay, A. B. (Denison University), 1888; Evarts B. Greene, A.B., 1890.

[1] The first four names in this list are those of students holding travelling fellowships, the others will study in Cambridge. The fellowships bring in an income of from $400 to $500 a year; the Thayer Scholarships $300, the Townsend Scholarships $250.

University of the City of New York, Fellow in Philosophy (includes Political Science), Alfred Charles Post Opdyke, A.B., 1890.

University of Minnesota, Fellow in Political Science, Louise Montgomery.

University of Pennsylvania.—Fellows in Political and Social Science, Wm. Draper Lewis, B. S. (Haverford), Leo S. Rowe, Ph.B. (Univ. of Pa) and John L. Stewart, Ph.B. (Univ. of Pa.), W. C. Scott, A.B. (Princeton.)

AUSTRIA.

PROF. F. V. WIESER, who is known, by his investigations on the subject of value, as one of the leading members of the new Austrian school of economics, has become ordinary professor at the University of Prague. He was born in Vienna in 1851, studied at the university there, and after securing his degree, made further studies at Heidelberg, Leipzig and Jena. He entered the service of the Austrian government, leaving it, in the early part of 1884, to become a privatdocent at the University of Vienna. From there he was called, in the summer of 1884, to Prague as extraordinary professor, and in the latter part of 1889 he was made ordinary professor at the same university. His works are:

Ueber den Ursprung und die Hauptgesetze des wirthschaftlichen Werthes. Wien, 1884.

Der Natürliche Werth. Wien, 1889.

DR. HARRAS VON HARRASOWSKY, a member of the highest judicial tribunal of Austria, and formerly a docent at the University of Vienna, died June 10th, 1890, at Vienna, in his 58th year. He was a prominent investigator in the history of jurisprudence, and edited the *Codex Theresianus*, 4 vols., 1883–85.

ENGLAND.

In the death of SIR EDWIN CHADWICK, which occurred in July of the present year, England loses a man who has been the able and conspicuous leader in sanitary reforms

for more than half a century; the world loses one who may be called the father of modern sanitary science.

Of a family noted for longevity, Sir Edwin inherited a fine physique and was a man of commanding presence. Although he had more than completed his 90th year, he yet retained his intellectual force and something of bodily vigor. He was a man of decided opinions, of exceptional knowledge, and was always ready for work. Born in 1800, as he grew to manhood he prepared for the Bar. His first publication was an "Essay on Life Assurances," which brought him to the notice of Grote and the two Mills. It was followed, when he was but 29 years old, by one on "Preventive Police." This was of such marked ability that it attracted the attention of Bentham, who asked Chadwick to assist him in the preparation of his "Administrative Code." They became close friends, and Chadwick lived with Bentham until the death of the latter. In 1832 Chadwick was offered the place of Assistant Commissioner, on the first Poor Law Commission, nominated by Lord Gray's Government. His work in this position resulted in his being made Commissioner in 1833. In the same year he was appointed on the Royal Commission to investigate the condition of factory children. He had a large hand in the exhaustive report, which resulted in the Ten Hours Act.

In 1834 he became paid Secretary to the Poor Law Board, a subordinate position, but one giving him greater executive power, which he exerted to the utmost. He was opposed to outdoor relief to the able-bodied on any terms. Among his official colleagues were Sir George Cornwall Lewis and Sir Francis Head.

To Chadwick we are indebted for the appointment of the First Sanitary Commission, in 1838, which inaugurated the era of reforms. The immediate call for it was an epidemical outbreak in Whitechapel parish. The report of this Commission awakened scientific and intelligent interest in the practicable measures for prevention and cure.

He also obtained through Lord Lyndhurst the establishment of the Registrar General's Office. In 1844 another Sanitary Commission was appointed by Sir Robert Peel at Chadwick's suggestion. 1846 saw the Poor Law Board dissolved, but in 1847 Chadwick was on the Commission to examine into the health of London, and in 1848 he was appointed Permanent Commissioner of the original Board of Health. When this was dissolved he withdrew from public life.

This, however, did not end his services in behalf of the public. It was he who persuaded Lord Palmerston to send a Commission to investigate the condition of the soldiers during the Crimean campaign. The success of the Commission led to a similar investigation with regard to the Indian forces. Since 1867 he has filled the position of President at Sanitary Congresses, of President of the Society of Sanitary Inspectors and President of the Economic Sections at meetings of the British Association.

Chadwick directed his attention to mental as well as bodily maladies; to the slow tortures of the inmates of the debtor's prison; to the mortality among harassed suitors in Chancery. In an exchange of letters with Professor Owen, he examined the psychological limits of mental labor, especially in case of the young. He gave great consideration to physical training, to sound rules of sanitary architecture, to the treatment of the sick and insane, and to the horrors of intramural confinement.

GERMANY.

DR. FRANZ STÖPEL, a prominent economic writer, died in Berlin in his 57th year, May 25th, 1890. He published a large number of pamphlets on current economic questions, but was best known by his admirable translations from the English. He translated works of Adam Smith, Peshine Smith, Carey and Malthus.

At the University of Bonn, PROF. H. DIETZEL, formerly of Dorpat, succeeds the late Prof. Erwin Nasse.

DR. EBERHARD GOTHEIN succeeds Prof. K. Lamprecht in the field of economic history at the University of Bonn. Previous to his call to Bonn, Dr. Gothein occupied the chair of Political Economy at the technical school at Karlsruhe. His best known works are:

Der christlich-sociale Staat der Jesuiten in Paraguay.

Pforzheims Vergangenheit, eine socialgeschichtliche Studie, 1889.

DR. KARL BÜCHER, at present professor in Basel, has accepted a call as professor of political economy at the Polytechnicum at Karlsruhe, and will assume his duties there in October of this year. He was born in 1847 at Kirberg, in the then Duchy of Nassau, studied 1866–69 history, political economy and philology at the universities of Bonn and Göttingen, at which latter he took his degree. From 1871–78 he taught in the Gymnasien at Dortmund and Frankfort-on-the-Main, giving up this work to become editor of the economic part of the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," in the year 1878. In 1881 he established himself as privat-docent at the University of Munich, whence he was called to Dorpat as ordinary professor of statistics, leaving that post to become ordinary professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Basel in 1883. The list of his publications is as follows:

Die Aufstände der unfreien Arbeiter, 143–129 *v. Chr.* Frankfurt a. M., 1874.

Die gewerbliche Bildungsfrage und der industrielle Rückgang. Eisenach, 1877.

Das Ureigenthum von Emile de Laveleye. Deutsche Ausgabe, vervollständigt von dem Herausgeber.

Die Frauenfrage im Mittelalter. Tübingen, 1882.

Die Bevölkerung von Frankfurt a. M. im XIV. und XV. Jahrhundert. I Band, Tübingen, 1886.

Frankfurter Buchbinder-Ordnungen vom XVI, bis zum XIX Jahrhundert. Tübingen, 1888.

Basels Staatseinnahmen und Steuervertheilung 1878–1887. Basel, 1888.

Die Bevölkerung des Kantons Basel-Stadt am. 1 December, 1888. Basel, 1890.

Die Ergebnisse der Wohnungs-Enquête in der Stadt Basel vom Februar, 1889. Basel, 1890.

In July of this year provision was made for the appointment of an extraordinary professor of political economy at the Technical School at Darmstadt. The place was filled by the election of Dr. OTTO WARSCHAUER, who will enter upon his duties in October. Dr. Warschauer was born in 1853, received his early education at Berlin, London and Paris, and entered in 1879 the University at Heidelberg. His doctor degree was taken at Leipzig, in 1883, where, two years later, he established himself as privat-docent of political economy. His literary efforts have been, in the main, studies of the economic history of Prussia. He has published:

Geschichte und Entwickelung der Staatsanleihen in Preussen.

Geschichte der Zahlenlotterie in Preussen.

Zur Reform der direkten Steuern in Preussen.

Socialistische und communistische Systeme (*in Zeitschrift für die gesammten Staatswissenschaften*).

DR. GEORGE ADLER, who was appointed extraordinary professor of political economy and finance at the University of Freiburg in May of this year, was born in 1863, at Posen. His studies were made at the Universities of Berlin and Freiburg, where he took his degree, and where, at the time of his promotion, he was privat-docent. He has published the following works:

Rodbertus, der Begründer des wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus. Leipzig, 1884.

Die Geschichte der ersten sozialpolitischen Arbeiterbewegungen in Deutschland. Breslau, 1885.

Die Karl Marxsche Kritik der bestehenden Volkswirtschaft. Tübingen, 1887.

Der Internationale Arbeiterschutz. München, 1888.

And in the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* the articles "Anarchismus" and "Pariser Commune."

DR. H. HERKNER, privat-docent at Freiburg, has been appointed extraordinary professor at the same university. He was born in Reichenberg, in Bohemia, in 1863. Beginning with philosophical studies in Vienna, he afterward went to Leipzig, where he turned his attention to economics, which studies he subsequently pursued at Berlin and Freiburg. At Strassburg he took his degree in the faculty of political science (*doctor rerum politicarum*) *summa cum laude.* His first work on the industrial condition of Alsace, in which he advocated the introduction of the imperial inspection laws, touched a practical question and became quite well known. The laws, which, up to that time, had not been extended to Alsace, were introduced later. Dr. Herkner's work involved him in a rather lively controversy with the supporters of the manufacturers, whose interests were injured by the revelations which the book made. Dr. Herkner was called to the University of Freiburg as docent, in 1888, and was appointed extraordinary professor in May, 1890. His published works are:

Die oberelsässische Baumwollindustrie und ihre Arbeiter. Strassburg, 1887.

Die oberelsässische Baumwollindustrie und die deutsche Gewerbeordnung. Eine Erwiderung an meine Gegner. Strassburg, 1887.

In the Archiv für Sociale Gesetzgebung, in the foundation of which he took an active part, Prof. Herkner has published the essays *Die belgische Arbeiterenquête und ihre socialpolitischen Resultate*, 1888, and *Zur Kritik und Reform der deutschen Arbeiterschützgesetzgebung*, 1890.

At the University of Halle, DR. KARL DIEHL has established himself as privat-docent for political economy. Dr. Diehl was born in 1864, studied in Berlin, where his intercourse with Wagner led him to adopt the academic career, and later in Jena and Halle, where he took his doctor

degree. After some study in Vienna, he comes back to Halle to begin his work. His published works are:

P. J. Proudhon. *Seine Lehre und Sein Leben. I Abtheilung: Die Eigenthums und Werthlehre.* Jena: Fischer, 1888.

The same. *II Abtheilung: Das System der ökonomischen Widersprüche, die Lehren vom Geld, Kredit, Kapital, Recht auf Arbeit und die übrigen Theorien, sowie Rathschläge zur Lösung der socialen Frage.* Jena: Fischer, 1890.

The University of Heidelberg suffered a severe loss in the death of Prof. A. v. BLUMERINCQ, which occurred on the 17th of August, 1890. Prof. v. Blumerincq was born August 12th, 1822, and served from 1852 to 1874 as professor at Dorpat. In 1881 he was called as Professor of Public and International Law at Heidelberg, as the successor of Bluntschli. He has published the following important works:

Asylrecht, 1854.

Systematik des Völkerrechts, 1856.

Praxis und Theorie des Völkerrechts, 1874.

Prisenrecht, 1880.

Völkerrecht (*in Marquardsen's Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts*, Bd. I), 1884.

At the University of Leipzig Dr. PAUL BARTH has established himself as a privat-docent. His trial lecture was on the "Social Doctrines of Herbert Spencer," and his work will be largely in the philosophy of society and history. Dr. Barth was born in 1858, and studied 1875–81 classical philosophy, history and philosophy. From 1882–88, he was teacher in the Gymnasien, at Breslau, Liegnitz and Jena. After two further years of study devoted to sociology and philosophy, Dr. Barth came in May of this year to Leipzig, as privat-docent. His principal work is:

Die Geschichtsphilosophie Hegels und der Hegelianer bis auf Marx und Hartmann. Leipzig, 1890.

DR. KARL LAMPRECHT became, at Easter, 1890, ordinary professor of history and economics at the University of Marburg. He was born in 1856, had a preparatory education at the celebrated school of Schulpforta, and studied in Göttingen, Leipzig and Munich. He commenced his academic career at Bonn, where he served as privat-docent and extraordinary professor. His chief work has been in history, but he has been drawn into the field of economics through his investigations in economic history. His literary activity has been very great, and in addition to his contributions to reviews, largely of an economic character, he has published the following:

Beiträge zur Geschichte des französischen Wirthschaftslebens, 1879. (Enlarged edition in French, 1889.)

Initialornamentik des 8 ten bis 13 ten Jahrhunderts. 1882.

Deutsches Wirthschafsleben im Mittelalter. 4 vols. 1886.

Skizzen zur rheinischen Geschichte. 1887.

Deutsche Städtechroniken, niederrheinisch-westfälische Abtheilung. 3 Vols. 1888.

Die Römische Frage von König Pippin bis auf Kaiser Ludwig den Frommen. 1889.

Deutsche Geschichte. Vol. I. 1890.

At the University of Würzburg, Dr. R. PILOTY has established himself as privat-docent for Public Law. His most important work is

Reichs-Unfallversicherungsrecht I, 1890.

AT the University of Würzburg, the chair for General German and Bavarian Public Law, Administrative Law and the Philosophy of Law, which was vacated by the death of the incumbent, Professor JOSEF VON HELD, has been filled by the election of Professor CARL VON STENGEL, one of the leading authorities on administrative law in Germany. Professor v. Stengel was born in 1840, near Bamberg, and studied law and political science at Munich. In 1871 he was appointed to a judgeship (Landesgerichtsrath) at Mühlhausen, in Alsace Lorraine. After some ten years'

practical work as judge in Alsace-Lorraine, he was called to the University of Breslau as ordinary professor in the newly created chair for administrative law. Here he worked from 1881 to 1890, when, in April, he followed the call to Würzburg. Professor von Stengel has been a prolific writer, as the following list of his works shows :

Die Uebertragung der Verwaltungsrechtssprechung an die ordentlichen Gerichte (*Hirth's Annalen*, 1875).

Das öffentliche Recht und die Verwaltungsgerichtbarkeit in Elsass-Lothringen (*Hirth's Annalen*, 1876).

Bodenkredit und Bodenkredit-Anstalten (*Hirth's Annalen*, 1878).

Begriff, Umfang und System des Verwaltungsrechts (*Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Staats wissenschaften*, 1882).

Die Organisation der preussischen Verwaltung nach den neuen Reformgesetzen. Leipzig, 1884.

Lehrbuch des deutschen Verwaltungsrechts. Stuttgart, 1886.

Die staatsrechtliche und völkerrechtliche Stellung der deutschen Kolonien, 1886.

Die deutschen Schutzgebiete, ihre rechtliche Stellung Verfassung und Verwaltung. Munich and Leipzig, 1889.

Wörterbuch des deutschen Verwaltungsrechts, herausgegeben in Verbindung mit vielen Gelehrten und höheren Beamten. 2 Bde. Freiburg i. B., 1890.

ITALY.

The credit for placing the statistics of Italy in the front rank of official statistics, and giving them in their field a universally acknowledged authority, must be accorded, almost without reservation, to the present Director-General of the statistics of the kingdom, Prof. Luigi Bodio. His career is a striking example of the untiring energy and quick-sighted, many-sided intelligence of Italian scholars, which is gaining for their country an honorable place in all departments of science.

Luigi Bodio was born October 12th, 1840, at Milan, where he received his early education. From 1858-61 he

studied jurisprudence at the Universities of Pavia and Pisa, securing at the latter his doctorate. After brief occupation as private secretary to his friend, the Minister Matteucci, he obtained one of the ten prize scholarships conferred annually by the Italian Government upon the best students of the year, to enable them to study abroad. Bodio chose Paris as his place of study, and in intercourse with Wolowski, Baudrillart, Levasseur and others, laid the foundation of his absorbing interest in the problems of economics and statistics.

In 1864 he returned to Italy to occupy the position of teacher of commercial law and political economy at the scientific school at Leghorn. After a brief stay at a similar school at Milan, he became Professor of Commercial Geography and Statistics at the Superior Commercial School, at Venice. In all these places Professor Bodio developed an extraordinary activity, and beyond his professional work, was in great demand as a member of municipal commissions, which required a good practical grasp of the questions to be considered, and a strong organizing talent.

His career as a practical statistician begins with the year 1872, when he went to Rome as Secretary of the Statistical Central Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. At the time the position of director-general of statistics was vacant, the previous incumbent, Dr. Pietro Maestri, who had filled the office since 1862, having died in 1871. Bodio was appointed to the office, which he has since filled with great distinction, in 1872. To him is largely due the organization of the statistics of Italy. A strenuous advocate of centralization, he has succeeded in uniting in his bureau all the statistics of the kingdom. Not a volume issues from the press which has not had the benefit of his supervision. The work is vast. Besides the clerical staff, the bureau comprises three physicians, several lawyers and engineers, for the supervision of special features of the work. The difficulties have been very great. It was a work of time

to accustom the population to the needs of the work, to secure correct results, but by dint of untiring energy, by watching scrupulously every detail, by perfecting at every point the methods and organization of the work, the bureau and its publications are to-day unrivalled. This has been accomplished in the face of financial difficulties, and with very restricted means.

The activity of the Bureau is not exhausted by the publication of its great folios of tables, but has another side. It is the constant adviser of the ministry and legislative commissions. Questions are propounded requiring the use of unpublished materials or laborious calculations and combinations which do not exist in the published works. In this silent work is forcibly illustrated the good which may be derived from a permanent statistical organization. Of such weight and influence has the statistical office grown that in 1883 its rank was increased, being made a "divizione generale" of the ministry.

In addition to his work as a statistician, Bodio has been very successful as a teacher in the Engineering School at Rome. His wide-reaching knowledge and perfect familiarity with the economic problems of the day recently received an honorable recognition in his appointment by the Italian Government as one of the three delegates representing Italy in the international conference for the protection of labor called together by the German Emperor at Berlin.

Prof. Bodio was an active member of the International Statistical Congress, and took part in the meetings at Florence, 1867, Hague, 1869, St. Petersburg, 1872, and Buda-Pesth, 1876. He was a member of the permanent commission of the Congress, and a vice-president of the International Commission for the Statistics of Railways. Despite the failure of the old International Statistical Congress, he has never doubted the good which might flow from the intimate connection of the statisticians of all countries. He entered with enthusiasm into the plan of

the "Institut Internationale de Statistique," which was founded at London, in 1885, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Statistical Society. He was unanimously elected secretary of the Institut, and his admirable administration of its affairs, and his conduct of its "Bulletin," are not least among his claims to the recognition of scholars. In fact, the high esteem in which his scholarship and experience is everywhere held is seen in the large number of learned bodies with which he is connected. The list of these organizations bears eloquent testimony. Prof. Bodio is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London, the Manchester Geographical Society, la Societé Suisse de Statistique, Verein für Geographie und Statistik zu Frankfurt am Main, Gesellschaft oesterreichischer Volkswirthe, the American Economic Association, and American Statistical Association. He is corresponding member of la Societé Statistique de Paris, Commission centrale de statistique de la Belgique, the Manchester Statistical Society, la Societé de geographie commerciale de Paris, the Scottish Geographical Society, la Societe de medicine publique et d'hygiene professionelle de Paris, la Societé Royale de medicine publique de Belgique, la Societad española de higiene, the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, the Academy of Sciences at Buda-Pesth, l'Institut de France. He is an active worker in the Italian Geographical Society, a member of the Reale Academia dei Lincei, the Institut Internationale de statistique, the Italian Society for Hygiene, the International Criminal Law Association, and others. If the list is long and tedious, it nevertheless speaks forcibly of the varied interests and the wide field of scientific research in which he is held in high esteem.

To name the literary productions of Prof. Bodio would be a difficult task. The more important publications of the Italian statistics show his work. It is work of supervision and direction. No better specimen of it can be seen than the Annuario Statistico Italiano, which is more vol-

uminous, more detailed, and richer in explanatory matter than the year book of any other government. Any attempt at an exhaustive treatment of the work of the bureau and especially of Prof. Bodio, must needs be a failure. In addition to the strictly official documents, Bodio has written a number of special studies too numerous for separate mention, to the journals of which he has been the editor, as "Archivio di Statistica" (1876–78), and the "Annali di Statistica." Among his earlier works prior to his connection with the official statistics, the most important are:

Sul commercio esterno terrestre e marittimo del Regno d'Italia, 1866.

Documenti statistici del Regno d'Italia, 1867.

And further, *Della statistica nei suoi rapporti coll' economia politica*, 1869.

SWITZERLAND.

At the University of Zürich there has recently been founded a chair for international private law, comparative law, and modern law of transportation. The chair has been filled by the election of Dr. F. Meili, who for some years has been extraordinary professor at the University, being at the same time engaged in the railroad administration of the country. His most important works are as follows:

Haftplicht der Postanstalten, 1877.

Pfand und Concursrecht der Eisenbahnen, 1879.

Telegraphenrecht, 1885.

Recht der modernen Verkehrsanstalten, Ein Grundriss, 1888.

Internationale Unionen.